1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

Rabbits are also tracked in the snow to their refuges in hollow logs, etc., whence they are drawn with a straight poker (*kalualtelda*) corresponding to the crooked stick of other tribes. This is a thin pointed stick more than a meter long, nicked for a distance of 10 cm. at its tip. When thrust into the log, it is twisted about until these barbs catch in the rabbit's fur. When the rabbit is drawn out, the hunter locates the heart, pinches it, and with a sharp yank ruptures it.

Traps are placed on the rodent trails in the fields and near storehouses to catch the squirrels and rats which root up the corn, tear their way into the storehouses, etc. Snakes and birds are sometimes found in these devices, but no attempt is made to trap or snare larger game. A stick rests in the fork of an upright stick, 25 cm. long, with one end propping up the deadfall weight, a large flat stone (Fig. 4). A cord tied

Fig. 4 (50.3-1225). A Rodent Trap.

to its other end has a short stick attached to it. The cord is carried half around the upright, so that one end of the short stick rests against it. The trigger stick is propped between the stone and the other end of the short stick; the tension of the cord holding it in unstable equilibrium. The trap (*gwea'ónia*, something ——) is placed on the trail, with wings of brush arranged so that the rodent must pass under the deadfall. It is baited with dried peaches or mescal pulp tied firmly to the trigger.

Turkeys, found on the plateau, especially near Pine Spring, doves, and quail, as well as the eggs of the last are taken for food. Other birds and their eggs are not eaten.[1] Fish are not eaten.

Dogs are sometimes used in hunting, for driving rabbits into hollow logs whence they could be chopped out, or for following wounded deer over hard ground. The dog is loosed on the trail, to pursue and hold the

[1] Unlike the White Mountain Apache, the Havasupai do not build fires under trees in which doves and quail roost in order to stun the roosting birds.

butcher knife in the other and strikes indifferently at the squash, turning it around and at different angles the while. In a few moments chips, as it were, begin to fall into the cooking pot, and after the exterior is cut and hacked in every direction the cook begins to slice it into the pot. When well cooked, it is eaten without any other improvement than a little salt.

Corn and beans are plentiful with them, and both are as delicious and tender as any I have ever tasted elsewhere.

Mescal is one of their chief foods. It is made by them exactly as the Wallapais make it. That fibrous portion of the plant that cannot be treated in this manner is boiled, and the drink therefrom, when fresh, is a sickish-sweet liquid, that, however, might soon become agreeable. This liquid is of a dark brown color, and when boiled for a long time becomes a species of thin molasses.

The Havasupais know no process of fermentation so far as I have been able to learn, and the elders of the people long objected to the coming of the white man because one of the bad things he brought to the Indian was whiskey and other intoxicants.

Quail and ducks abound in various parts of the Havasu Canyon region. Even to this day many of the latter are shot, for sale to the white man, with the arrow instead of the gun. The Havasupais claim that the arrow is far less liable to scare away the flock than is the loud report of a gun, so they keep up their practice with the antiquated bow and arrow, and some of them show wonderful skill in their use. I have often placed a ten-cent piece in a notched stick and enjoyed watching the young men as they fired their arrows at it at a distance

223 411 of fifty paces. Their skill was such that on one occasion I lost a dollar thus within half an hour.

136 At one time in February I found the canyon alive with quail, the whirring of whose wings met us on every hand as we rode along from hawa to hawa.

I am told there is no fish in Havasu Creek above Mooney Falls, but from the base of this fall on to the river both large and small fish are abundant. I rather doubt this, as on the occasion of my attempt to reach Beaver Falls down the course of the creek from Mooney Falls I saw no fish, nor signs of any.

One of the Havasupais tells me that mountain sheep may be seen on the northern rim of the Grand Canyon in small bands. When the snow is deep upon the Buckskin Mountains and the Kaibab Plateau they descend to the more temperate regions of the canyon where grass may be found in plenty, and then the Paiuti and Paiced Indians kill them, drying the flesh for later use. This they do regardless of a territorial law, which forbids even an Indian killing mountain sheep at any time. The Indian regards his as a prior right, existing long before there was any territorial legislature, and he acts accordingly.

224 Mountain lions, wildcats, lynxes, coyotes, badgers, deer, and antelope, with an occasional mountain sheep and bear, are the larger quarry of the Havasupai hunters. The deer and antelope they find in the open grassy glades of the forests on the canyon rim and reaching towards the desert. The other game is generally found in the recesses of the canyons or on the slopes of the far-away mountains of Hue-han-a-patch-a (the San Franciscos), Hue-ga-wool-a (Williams Mountain), or Hue-ga-da-wi-za (Red Butte).

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